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ABSTRACT

This Grouped Interest Guide is published by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Its purpose is to provide the reader with a regularly published set of bibliographic references for recent, topical literature in designated areas. Topics included in this guide are Youth, Children of Alcoholic Parents, and Social Forces. A wide variety of articles is listed, and each is annotated for easy reference. (Author/BP)

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NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR ALCOHOL INFORMATION
GROUPED INTEREST GUIDE NO. 8–5
CUMULATIVE ISSUE
WINTER 1976

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS ON

TEENAGERS AND ALCOHOL

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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Youth
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Social Forces

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

INTRODUCTION

The Grouped Interest Guides are produced by the Acquisition and Reference Services of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, an information service of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. The aim is to provide the reader with a regularly published series of bibliographic references for recent, topical literature in designated areas.

This Guide lists publications in the general subject area of Teenagers and Alcohol.

Bibliographic entries are annotated for assistance in selecting items most relevant to individual needs. At the present time, the Clearinghouse is not in a position to supply copies of papers included in the bibliography. Copies of the cited materials are generally available at university, medical school or larger public libraries.

In order to improve this service, comments are solicited on the subject coverage, the format, and the usefulness of this publication.

The subject areas presently in this series include:

1. Sociocultural Aspects of Alcohol Use and Alcoholism
2. Occupational Alcoholism Programs
3. Legal Aspects of Alcohol Use and Abuse
4. Animal Research on Alcohol Effects
5. Alcohol, Accidents, and Highway Safety
6. Heredity, Genetics, and Alcohol Abuse
7. Education and Training About Alcohol
8. Teenagers and Alcohol
9. Physiologic Concomitants of Alcohol Use and Abuse
10. Rehabilitation Strategies for Alcohol Abusers
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CUMULATIVE ISSUE

This Grouped Interest Guide is a Cumulative Issue which brings together all materials from the four previous GIG series. It also contains new entries which have been identified by an asterisk.

NEW IN THIS ISSUE

As an additional service to Clearinghouse subscribers, the NIAAA is pleased to introduce the Quality Evaluation of Literature System to the Grouped Interest Guide. Under this system, articles or papers are evaluated by alcoholism authorities drawn from a variety of disciplines. The resulting raw score and stanine rating when available are indicated in the lower left hand corner following the annotation.

Raw scores range from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating higher quality documents. Stanines are a method of reporting relative ratings by dividing the total possible scores into nine equal parts ranging from a low score of 1 to a high score of 9. Ratings are based on the scientific and technical approach of the document, uniqueness of material presented, source credibility, impact and presentation.

Your comments and responses are encouraged and will make the Quality Evaluation of Literature System more valuable for all who are working in the alcoholism field.

Youth

Alexander, C. Norman, Jr. Alcohol and adolescent rebellion. In: Thornburg, H., *Contemporary Adolescence: Readings*, Belmont, Brooks/Cole, 1971. pp. 272-280.

The author suggests that teenage drinking may constitute an expression of hostility toward the authority of society and represent a deviant response to cultural proscriptions.

*Benell, Florence B. Drug abuse and venereal disease misconceptions of a selected group of college students. *Journal of School Health*, 43(9): 584-590, 1973.

A study was conducted to determine the extent of selected misconceptions held by college students about venereal disease and drug abuse. (3 reference)

NCA1014820

Blackford, L. Surveillance of levels of drug use in a student population. *Drug Forum*, 1(3):307-313, 1972.

A method of developing comparable rates of drug use in student populations is outlined.
QELS 79(5) NCA1016868

———. "Trends in Levels of Use Shown in Seven Annual Surveys—1968-1974 Junior and Senior High School Students." San Mateo County, CA: San Mateo County Department of Public Health and Welfare, 1974. 12 pp.

Trends in levels of drug use among junior and senior high school students, shown in seven annual surveys (1968-1974), are presented.

Blane, Howard T., and Chafetz, Morris, E. Dependency conflict and sex-role identity in drinking delinquents. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 32(4):1025-1039, 1971.

Manifest and covert dependency and sex-role identity were tested in delinquent boys whose misbehavior was accompanied by the use of alcohol. (19 references)

NCA1002864

Bowen, Bruce D., and Kagay, Michael R. "Report to the White House Conference on Youth: The Impact of Lowering the Age of Majority to 18." Washington: White House Conference on Youth, June 1973. 65 pp.

A report to the White House covers 18- to 20-year-olds in political activities, in relation to the credit industry, and in terms of alcohol use/abuse. (38 references)

NCA1018027

Boyd, Philip R. Drug abuse and addiction in adolescents. In: *Modern Perspectives in Adolescent Psychiatry*. New York: Brunner/Mazel, 1971. pp. 290-328.

According to the author, good progress by an adolescent toward emotional maturity tends to negate the probability of drug dependence; various definitions and classifications of drug dependence are discussed. (72 references)

*Bratter, Thomas E. Reality therapy: A group psychotherapeutic approach with adolescent alcoholics. In: Seixas, F. A.; Cadoret, R.; and Eggleston, S., eds. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*. Vol. 233. New York: The Academy, 1974. pp. 104-114.

The author characterizes reality therapy as a psychotherapeutic strategy to maximize the probability of successes while minimizing failure and describes an effective group approach with alcoholic adolescents. (41 references)

NCA1015607

Braucht, G. Nicholas. A psychosocial typology of adolescent alcohol and drug users. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Third Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1973. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1974. pp. 129-144.

Nine distinct types of adolescent alcohol and drug users were identified using a social learning theory of deviance embracing both sociocultural and personality constructs.

NCA1008305

Chafetz, Morris E. Problems of reaching youth. *The Journal of School Health*, 43(1):40-44, 1973.

The concept of "education for living" is proposed as one method of reaching young people on the subject of alcohol abuse. In discussing this concept, it is stated that rather than depending solely on laws, we must look toward parental, school, and community guidance to prepare our youngsters for responsible participation in a society where 68 percent of adult persons drink. (2 references)

NCA1005922

Coghlan, A. J.; Doherwend, E.; and Gold, S. Behavioral focus and psychodynamic understanding—an integrated programme for the treatment of youthful drug abusers. In: *Proceedings of 30th International Congress on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence* (Amsterdam, Netherlands). Lausanne, Switzerland: International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, 1972.

Youth (cont.)

Treatment models for dealing with drug addiction include the medical, the psychoanalytic, and the behavioral.

Cureton, Louise W. Parents' police records for drunkenness and behavior problems of their children. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the First Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1971. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1973. pp. 262-275.

See Children of Alcoholic Parents.

Davies, John, and Stacey, Barrie. Alcohol and health education in schools. *Health Bulletin*, 29(1), 1971.

This article reviews the current status of the field of alcohol education; consideration is given to the objectives of alcohol education and how they may be implemented.

Demone, Harold W. Nonuse and abuse of alcohol by the male adolescent. In: *Proceedings of the Second Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1972. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1973. pp. 24-32.

The specific social and cultural variables associated with the male adolescent nonuser and excessive user of beverage alcohol are identified. (1 reference)

NCA1006073

DiCicco, Lena M., and Unterberger, Hilma. Does alcohol follow drugs? *National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin*. April 1973. pp. 85-91.

The authors contend that unless communities and schools permit open, honest discussions of alcohol-related issues, alcohol abuse can only increase. (13 references)

NCA1012285

Fox, Vernelle. Alcoholism in adolescence. *Journal of School Health*, 43(1):32-35, 1973.

The complexity of the problem of adolescent alcoholism is discussed in the context of a review of pertinent research and literature.

NCA1005697

Geis, Gilbert, and Seagren, Leonard W. "A model for Criminal Justice System Planning and Control." Long Beach, CA: Digital Resources Corporation, 1971.

In an overall survey of drug and narcotic use among the juvenile population in three counties of California, a sample of 11,500 students in grades 5 through 12 showed higher use of alcoholic beverages than any other drug or narcotic.

Globetti, Gerald. Alcohol education in the school. *Journal of Drug Education*, 1(3):241-248, 1971.

The data showed that most high school students were interested in alcohol education, but for this representative sample study programs were rudimentary or nonexistent.

NCA1010459

*———. "Trends in Youth Drinking." Presented at: North American Congress on Alcohol and Drug Problems (San Francisco, CA), December 1974, 15 pp.

Adolescent drinking behavior and the sociocultural milieu surrounding teenage alcoholism are analyzed. (23 references)

NCA1018996

———. Young people and alcohol education—abstinence or moderate drinking. *Drug Forum*, 1(3):269-273, 1972.

According to the author, alcohol education programs, required by law in virtually all States, are often nonexistent or fragmentary and concerned primarily with an abstinence approach.

NCA1009588

Hajdukowicz, Boleslawa. Biographies of alcoholics: Mechanisms of unhappiness. *Problemy Alkoholizmu* (Warszawa), 19(3):11-12, 1971.

A case history is given of a young man committed to the Kolsko center for the treatment of alcoholism; it is a story of parental indifference, lack of career guidance, and lack of interest on the part of his teachers.

Hames, Lee N. Can students be taught to mix alcohol and gasoline—safely? *The Journal of School Health*, 41:481-488, 1971.

The author suggests that moderate use of alcohol is not inconsistent with traffic safety; efforts should be made to rid alcohol education of emotionalism about drinking and driving.

NCA1009564

*Hines, G. H. Attitudes and practices of university students related to tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use. *New Zealand Medical Journal*, 80(519):1-5, 1974.

A questionnaire survey was conducted to determine attitudes and behavior related to the

use of tobacco, alcohol, and marihuana among first-year New Zealand and Asian male undergraduate students at the University of Wellington. (10 references)
QELS 85(6) NCA1019614

Howell, Wayne A. Middle-aged ethyl-heads. *Addictions*, 18(4):36-38, 1971.
A satiric interview with the teenage organizer of a campaign to arouse civic-minded adolescents to the dangers of drug abuse among middleagers describes the use of ethyl alcohol, how and why it is drunk, where it is obtained, and ethyl-culture jargon as well as the unhappy effects of long-term use.

Jahnig, Heide-Ulrike, and Szewczyk, Hans. Abuse of alcohol in adolescents and juvenile delinquents. *Psychiatrie Neurologie und Medizinische Psychologie* (Leipzig), 1:26-33, 1971.
Two groups of 14- to 25-year-olds, who committed their offenses under the influence of alcohol, are compared with one group where the offense had no connection with alcohol and one control group. (16 references)

Jessor, Richard. Remarks on drinking in youth. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the First Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1971. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1973. pp. 258-261.
The author discusses the importance of research on juvenile drinking and suggests necessary variables to be included in youth-drinking studies.
NCA1012805

*———. "Social-Psychological Research on Alcohol Use." Presented at: NIAAA Advisory Council Meeting on Research in Alcoholism (Rockville, MD), 1975. 9 pp.
The values and limitations of using the sociocultural, personality, and developmental variation approaches toward understanding alcohol use and abuse are discussed.
NCA1018594

*Jessor, Richard, and Jessor, Shirley. Adolescent development and the onset of drinking. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 36(1):27-51, 1975.
The onset of drinking and other sociopsychological variables were investigated over a 4-year period in high school students. (16 references)
QELS 83(6) NCA1018976

———. Maternal ideology and adolescent problem behavior. *Developmental Psychology*, 10(2): 246-254, 1974.
The relationship of maternal traditional ideology to adolescent problem behavior was assessed in a correlational study. (25 references)
QELS 70(4) NCA1017956

———. Problem drinking in youth: Personality, social, and behavioral antecedents and correlates. In: *Proceedings of the Second Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1972. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1973. pp. 3-23.
A 3-year study was made of the personality, social, and behavioral variables related to problem drinking among junior and senior high school students. The logical relation of problem drinking to both correlational and longitudinal differences between students is noted and viewed as evidence of the explanatory power of a proposed social-psychological theory of problem behavior. (7 references)
NCA1006072

Jessor, Richard; Collins, Mary I.; and Jessor, Shirley L. On becoming a drinker: Social-psychological aspects of an adolescent tradition. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 197:199-213, 1972.
The authors discuss certain personality profiles which are useful in the prediction of a movement to alcohol, catching the adolescent at a time of change; they further note that social support for drinking is the most important variable of those studied. (6 references)
NCA1003618

Kammeier, Sister Mary Leo. Adolescents from families with and without alcohol problems. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 32(2): 364-372, 1971.
See Children of Alcoholic Parents.

Kane, Robert L., and Patterson, Elizabeth. Drinking attitudes and behavior of high school students in Kentucky. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 33(3):635-646, 1972.
High school students in Kentucky were surveyed, and the sociodemographic variables of drinkers and nondrinkers were compared. (17 references)

Lipscomb, Wendell R. Drug use in a black ghetto. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 127(9):1116-1169, 1971.
An interview study of 92 ghetto youths revealed that the most popular drugs in use are

alcohol and marihuana, in that order, and that the use of heroin, amphetamines, barbiturates, and hallucinogens is relatively infrequent. (2 references)

Minogue, S. J. Alcoholism and drug addiction. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 2(11):596-597, 1971.

The author suggests that the young will have to be carefully taught how to drink and take drugs, gradually increasing small doses over many years—a policy to which he feels few will listen.

Nylander, I., and Rydelius, P. Relapse of drunkenness in nonsocial teenage boys. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 49:435-443, 1973.

A child psychiatric investigation was carried out on boys under the age of 18 who were arrested in Stockholm for a first drunken offense from August to December of 1964. Five years after the first arrest, the frequency of relapse was established. (13 references)

QELS 88(7) NCA1017566

O'Hagan, M. E. Youth, alcohol, excessive drinking—an Irish dilemma. In: *19th International Institute on the Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism* (Belgrade, Yugoslavia). Lausanne, Switzerland: International Council on Alcoholism and Addictions, 1973. pp. 66-74.

An account of the efforts of the Irish National Council on Alcoholism to deal with the problem of youth and alcohol is presented.

NCA1017679

Orcutt, James D., and Biggs, Donald A. Perceived risks of marijuana and alcohol use: Comparisons of non-users and regular users. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 3(4):355-360, 1973.

Data from a college student survey on various risks attributed to drug use are analyzed through comparisons of nonusers and regular users of marihuana and alcohol. (5 references)

QELS 78(5) NCA1012686

*O'Rourke, Angus; Gough, Cora; and Wilson-Davis, Keith. Alcohol: A report on a survey in Dublin post-primary schoolchildren, 1970. *Journal of the Irish Medical Association*, 67(13):355-358, 1974.

An Irish cancer society survey of 5,483 Dublin secondary schoolchildren was taken in 1970 to collect information on attitudes toward tobacco, drugs, and alcohol. (6 references)

QELS 83(6) NCA1018658

———. Smoking, drugs and alcohol in Dublin secondary schools. *Irish Journal of Medical Science* (Dublin), 140(5):230-241, 1971.

A survey of the habits of secondary schoolchildren in Dublin showed that while three-quarters of the youths had taken alcoholic drink, only 10 percent of the girls and 13 percent of the boys drank regularly. (7 references)

*Peer approach to prevention in Philadelphia. *Alcohol Health and Research World*, Spring 1974. pp. 10-13.

In a peer approach to alcoholism prevention, a pilot project funded by NIAAA is using college students as models for high school students, high school students as models for junior high youth, and eventually will use junior high youth as models for elementary grade children.

NCA1016172

Pelz, Donald C., and Schuman, Stanley H. Drinking, hostility, and alienation in driving of young men. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Third Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1973. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1974. pp. 50-74.

The influence of drinking, hostility, and alienation on automobile accidents and citations was evaluated in a study of 1,700 young men in southeastern Michigan. (3 references)

NCA1008295

*Pinto, Leonard J. Alcohol and drug abuse among native American youth on reservations: A growing crisis. In: *Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective*, Appendix, Vol. 1. Washington: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. pp. 1157-1178.

The author examines the complex problems of alcohol and drug abuse among American Indian youth and reviews relevant research in this area. (50 references)

NCA1015333

*Powell, David, and Thomasina, M. Adolescent therapeutic day center. *Journal of Perth Amboy General Hospital*, 3(4):24-28, 1974.

A program for evaluation of the prevalence and incidence of the adolescent drinking problem as well as a program for comprehensive alcoholism treatment are discussed.

NCA1018612

*Prendergast, Thomas J., and Schaefer, Earl S. Correlates of drinking and drunkenness among

high school students. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol,* 35(1):232-242, 1974.

A survey was conducted of 83 predominantly middle-class high school students in a semi rural North Carolina town. (15 references)

QELS 66(3) NCA1015032

*Preusser, David F.; Oates, John F.; and Orban, Marlene S. "Identification of Countermeasures for the Youth Crash Problem Related to Alcohol." Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1974. 240 pp. NTIS Order No. PB 239 158.

A survey of New York State drivers revealed a greater incidence of alcohol-related automobile accidents and a greater propensity for driving after drinking among young drivers than among middle-aged drivers. (65 references)

NCA1019670

Rootman, Irving, and Oakey, Jack. School and community correlates of alcohol use and abuse among Alberta junior high school students. *Canadian Journal of Public Health,* 64(4):351-359, 1973.

Data from students in 45 schools and numerous communities were examined and the implications of these findings are discussed.

NCA1018376

Schmideberg, Melitta. Promiscuous and rootless girls. *International Journal of Offender Therapy,* 15(1):28-33, 1971.

The author suggests that excessive drinking is a concomitant to promiscuity in delinquent girls; this is attributed in part to their parents' lack of insistence on absolute standards of morality.

Schuckit, Marc A.; Halikas, James A.; and Schuckit, Judith J. Four year prospective study on the college campus: II. Personal and familial psychiatric problems. *Diseases of the Nervous System,* 34(6):320-324, 1973.

The personal and familial psychiatric problems of 158 new students at a Midwestern university were studied. (13 references)

NCA1012843

Singh, Ram N., and Haddy, Loretta E. Alcohol consumption and the students' use of hallucinogenic drugs. *West Virginia Medical Journal,* 69(4):88-90, 1973.

A study was made of the relation between high school students' use of hallucinogenic drugs and (1) their drinking pattern, (2) their parents' drinking pattern, and (3) their peers' use of marihuana and LSD.

NCA1006910

Smart, R. G.; Fejer, D.; and White, J. "Drug Use Trends Among Metropolitan Toronto Students: A Study of Changes from 1968 to 1972." Toronto, Canada, 1972. 40 pp.

The results of a study of drug use among Toronto students are reported and analyzed. (14 references)

NCA1012393

———. Trends in drug use among metropolitan Toronto high school students: 1968-1972. *Addictions,* 20(1):62-72, 1973.

A study revealed that although illicit drug use had stabilized, alcohol use increased 10 percent among Toronto (Canada) high school students during the period 1968-1972.

NCA1007454

Tech, Nechama. Parent-child drug abuse: Generation continuity or adolescent deviancy? *Adolescence,* 9(35):351-364, 1974.

Based on a review of the literature as well as a survey of adolescents, the authors examine the relationship between parent-child drug usage.

NCA1018313

Tevis, B. Relationships of information and attitudes concerning alcohol to the drinking behavior of 10th grade students in selected "wet and dry" areas of Texas. Presented at: *48th Annual Convention of The American School Health Association* (New York, NY), October 1974. 12 pp.

Relationships of information and attitudes about alcohol to the reported drinking behavior of 10th grade students in selected high schools in four cities in Texas were investigated. (22 references)

QELS 73(4) NCA1017469

*Thomasina, M. Adolescent drug and alcohol survey. *Journal of Perth Amboy General Hospital,* 3(4):36-37, 1974.

Preliminary results of a questionnaire survey concerning the use and abuse of "soft drugs" and alcohol among 935 high school students in New Jersey are presented.

NCA1018615

Thornburg, Hershel D. The adolescent and drugs. In: Thornburg H., *Contemporary Adolescence: Readings,* Belmont, Brooks/Cole, 1971. pp. 267-271.

The use of alcohol by young people is reviewed, and various drugs are classified and

described; consideration is given to drug education.

Ulff-Moller, Boel. Drug use among youth in Denmark in the spring of 1968. *Danish Medical Bulletin* (Kobenhavn), 18(5):105-111, 1971.

A study of drug use among youth in Denmark indicated a direct relationship between amount of drug use and amount and regularity of use of tobacco and alcohol.

Wechsler, Henry, and Thum, Denise. Alcohol and drug use among teenagers: A questionnaire study. In: *Proceedings of the Second Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1972. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1973. pp. 33-46.

Studies of teenage drinking in two communities indicated that drinking was widespread, and that illicit drug use was more prevalent among heavy alcohol users than light drinkers or nondrinkers. The findings suggest that in contrast with their moderate drinking or abstinent peers, heavy-drinking high school seniors tend to be alienated from their parents and from traditional values. (1 reference)

NCA1006074

*Wheeler, Judith, and Cleary, Tom. *Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use Among High School Students*. New York: Addiction Services Agency, 1974. 27 pp.

Past and present drug use among New York City's high school population was examined in an attempt to obtain baseline data on drug use and to delineate potential trends in drug use and abuse. (14 references)

QELS 61(3) NCA1019550

*Whitehead, Paul C.; Craig, John; and Langford, Nanci. "Impact of the Change in the Drinking Age on the Collision Behavior of Young Drivers." Presented at: Sixth International Conference on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety (Toronto, Canada), 1974. 28 pp.

The impact of the change in legal drinking age on collision figures of young drivers is examined.

QELS 79(5) NCA1018455

Wolfe, Arthur C., and Chapman, Marion M. High school student drinking and driving behavior. *Hit Lab Reports*, 4(4):6-13, 1973.

Comparison surveys conducted in 1970-71 and 1972-73 among Washtenaw County (MI) senior high school students are discussed and analyzed.

Zucker, Robert A., and Barron, Frank H. Parental behaviors associated with problem drinking and antisocial behavior among adolescent males. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the First Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1971. Rockville, MD: the Institute, pp. 276-296.

This report deals with one phase of a four-phase project on juvenile drinking; the focus of this phase is on adolescent boys and their parents, with data being obtained from a re-survey of a selected group of students surveyed 2 years earlier. The results provide strong support for an antisocial behavior approach to the conceptualization of problem drinking. (25 references)

NCA1012807

Zucker, Robert A., and Van Horn, Holly. Sibling social structure and oral behavior: Drinking and smoking in adolescence. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 33(1):193-197, 1972.

Relationships between the quantity and frequency of drinking, problems related to drinking, cigarette smoking, and birth rank and space between siblings were examined in 104 boys aged 16 to 18. (13 references)

Zylman, Richard. Age is more important than alcohol in the collision-involvement of young and old drivers. *Journal of Traffic Safety Education*, 20(1):7-8, 34, 1972.

The author shows overinvolvement in traffic collisions of very young and very old drivers to be a factor of age more than alcohol use.

NCA1005217

*———. "Lowering the Drinking Age Increases the Problems Related to Alcohol: Where is the Evidence?" Presented at: Annual Conference of the National Council on Alcoholism (Denver, CO), 1974. 9 pp.

Reports that there has been a significant increase in alcohol-related traffic fatalities in the State of Michigan are questioned.

NCA1015235

———. Youth, alcohol, and collision-involvement. In: *Proceedings of the Joint Conference on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*. Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. pp. 109-139.

A brief review of literature on drinking among youth is presented and sources of the problem and differences between youthful and adult drinking and driving activities are discussed. (68 references)

NCA1004320

Children of Alcoholic Parents

Burk, E. David. Some contemporary issues in child development and the children of alcoholic parents. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 197:189-197, 1972.

Possible role models for developing children are considered. (63 references)

NCA1003617

Cureton, Louise W. Parents' police records for drunkenness and behavior problems of their children. In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the First Annual Alcoholism Conferences of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1971. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1973. pp. 262-275.

This report is a preliminary analysis of behavior problems and school achievement among children whose parents have been arrested for drunkenness. School grade level, test scores, and student school attitude were analyzed in light of the parents' arrest record.

NCA1012806

Goodwin, Donald W. Is alcoholism inherited? In: Chafetz, Morris E., ed. *Proceedings of the Third Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism*, 1973. Rockville, MD: the Institute, 1974. pp. 175-186.

The role of genetic factors in the etiology of alcoholism is examined in this critical review of adoption, twin, and genetic marker studies. (22 references)

NCA1008291

Goodwin, Donald W.; Schulsinger, Fini; and Hermansen, Leif. Alcohol problems in adoptees raised apart from alcoholic biological parents. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 28:238-243, 1973.

Children of alcoholic parents raised by foster parents were compared to other adoptees and found to have higher rates of alcoholism, psychiatric treatment, and divorce. (19 references)

NCA1005939

Guze, Samuel B. Psychiatric illness in adopted children of alcoholics. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 197:188, 1972.

The author discusses a current study to determine the progress of individuals separated from alcoholic parents in early infancy and raised by foster parents.

NCA1003616

Kammeier, Sister Mary Leo. Adolescents from families with and without alcohol problems. *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 32(2): 364-372, 1971.

High school children of alcoholic parents were found to have more adjustment problems than children in families without alcoholism, though the differences were substantially less than in other populations. (23 references)

Schuckit, Marc A.; Goodwin, Donald A.; and Winokur, George. Study of alcoholism in half siblings. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 128(9): 122-126, 1972.

Genetic and environmental factors were compared in relation to their influence on alcoholism in children. For each comparison of genetic and environmental factors, the genetic factor seemed more closely associated with the development of alcoholism. (16 references)

NCA1007196

Social Forces

Barry, Herbert III, and Blane, Howard T. Birth order as a method of studying environmental influences in alcoholism. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 197:172-178, May 25, 1972.

Ordinal birth positions were analyzed for 1,695 alcoholic men reported in four studies, each in a different country (the United States, Canada, Austria, Australia). The results support a theory that vulnerability to alcoholism is increased by conflict over dependency and associated role definitions, which may tend to be especially severe in last-born boys. (31 references)

NCA1003613

Jessor, Richard; Collins, Mary I.; and Jessor, Shirley L. On becoming a drinker: Social-psychological aspects of an adolescent tradition. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 197:199-213, 1972.

See Youth.

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Alcoholic individuals convicted twice for drunkenness were compared with nondeviant men and criminals for sociodemographic characteristics, family size, and birth orde The alcoholic group was characterized by nonpunitive parental rejection and sex role confusion. (27 references)

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